

8-24 Sylvan Grove, London Borough of Southwark: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

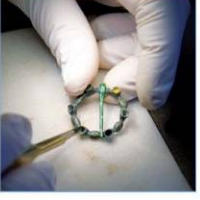
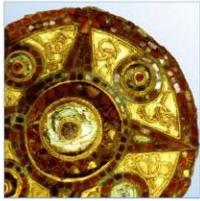
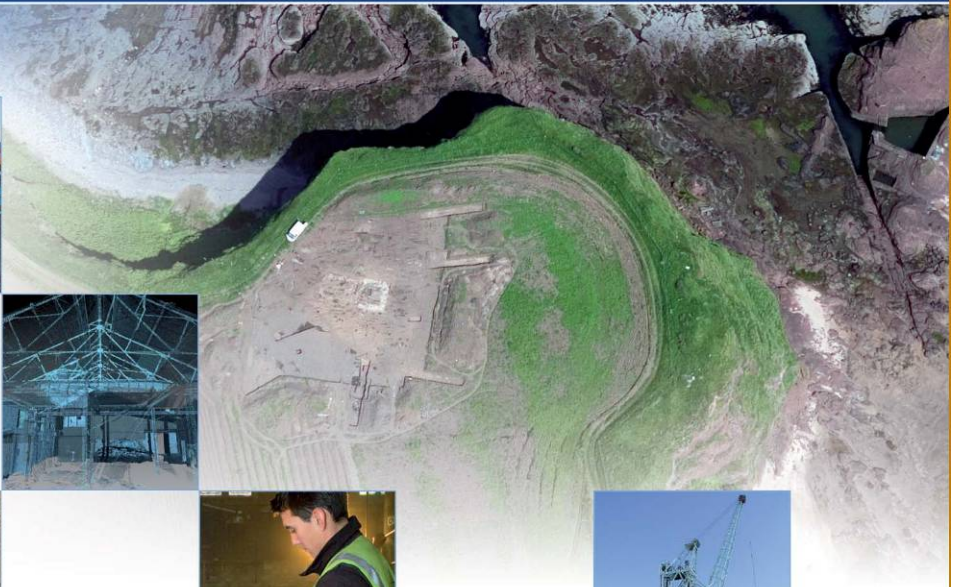
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Site Code: SVN15

Date: January 2016



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HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

8-24 Sylvan Grove, London Borough of Southwark: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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AOC Project No: 33116

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group during January 2016, in advance of the proposed redevelopment works of 8-24 Sylvan Grove, London Borough of Southwark; National Grid Reference TQ 34992 77565.

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 10 trenches. The stratigraphic sequence was generally consistent across the site. The earliest deposit was natural yellow brown clay and gravel recorded between 0.14m OD and 1.29m OD. This was generally overlain by an alluvial clay and a buried topsoil horizon. A series of brick structures relating to the 19th century development of the land (for residential use) and subsequent 20th century reclamation was observed. No archaeological finds or features pre-dating the 19th century were present. As such no further work is recommended.

Publication of the findings from this evaluation will be carried out through a short summary of the fieldwork submitted to the London fieldwork roundup. An OASIS form has also been completed and an electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological evaluation covering the proposed redevelopment works of 8-24 Sylvan Grove, London Borough of Southwark; National Grid Reference TQ 34992 77565 (Figure 1).
- 1.3 The proposed redevelopment comprises the demolition of the current building on the site to be replaced by a new structure made up of residential units. Redevelopment of the site will construct a part two, part five, part six and part eight storey building comprising 80 residential units (23 x one bed, 41 x two bed and 16 x three bed) for both private and affordable tenures with associated car parking and landscaping.
- 1.2 The archaeological excavation involved the excavation of 10 trenches, four measuring 20m x 1.8m wide and six trenches measuring 10m by 1.8m (Figure 2).

2. Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Southwark. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Dr Chris Constable.
- 2.2 The site falls within the Bermondsey Lake Archaeological Priority Zone, as designated by Southwark Council. The Bermondsey Lake Archaeological Priority Zone is based around the areas of significant archaeological potential relating to the occupation within the margins of and the wider exploitation of the Bermondsey Lake. This area contains four nationally important archaeological sites based at Bramcote Grove, B&Q on the Old Kent Road, Marlborough Grove and the Bricklayer's Arms site. The area of the former lake crosses the borough border into Lewisham and deposits associated with the lake are recognised in Lewisham's' Archaeological Priority Zones as APA1 - Thames Alluvial Floodplain. The Bermondsey Lake is most likely to be a relic channel of the Thames when it formerly ran through north Southwark in a series of braided channels separated by the sand and gravel eyots which characterised the north of the borough. The Bermondsey Lake is most likely to have been formed as an Oxbow Lake. The relic feature of the Bermondsey Lake, the Earl's Sluice which, now buried, originally ran from the junction of Albany Road and the Old Kent Road directly east, and is shown on the first edition OS map. The Earl's Sluice appears to have remained an important land division within the borough from, at least, the Roman period onwards.
- 2.3 There are no conservation areas within or adjacent to the site.
- 2.4 An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by AOC (2013) for the planning application (Ref: 15/AP/1330). The final planning conditions relating to archaeology within the Southwark Council brief are:

- *Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason

In order that the applicants supply the necessary archaeological information to ensure suitable mitigation measures and/or foundation design proposals be presented in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

- *Before any work hereby authorised begins, excluding demolition, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation works in accordance with a*

written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason

In order that the details of the programme of works for the archaeological mitigation are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

- 2.4 The recommended scope of works was a trial trench evaluation. A watching brief was also requested during intrusive ground works for the removal of the fuel tanks and foundations of the remaining building. A Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2015) was produced and approved for the evaluation in advance of any archaeological investigation and in accordance with all the relevant guidelines, including the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA 2014 a&b) and Historic England (2015 a-c).

3. Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey web site (BGS 2015) shows the site sits on Langley Silt under which lies the Thanet Sand Formation. Information from the nearest borehole recorded to the site, approximately 100m SSW of the site on the south side of Old Kent Road (Borehole BGS ID: 597707), records brick and clay on the surface 0.91m deep lying above brown/grey clay, which is 2.29m deep and below this sand and gravel.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

The following information has been extracted from an archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken by AOC (2013).

The Prehistoric Periods (Palaeolithic c. 500,000 – 10000 BC; Mesolithic c. 10000 to 4000 BC; Neolithic c. 4000-2200 BC; Bronze Age c. 2200-700 BC and Iron Age c. 700 BC - AD 43)

4.1 The Prehistoric Periods (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.1.1 The Greater London Heritage Environment Record (GLHER) indicates middle Palaeolithic mammal bones including those of mammoth, rhinoceros and large bovids were recovered from the South Eastern gasworks on the Old Kent Road which lies directly to the north of the development area. It is not known how or when this discovery occurred. Three Mesolithic flint flakes and an early Mesolithic/Late Neolithic flint core were recovered from Sharratt Street approximately 350m north east of the development. Generally there has been a significant degree of prehistoric archaeological activity recorded in the wider surrounding landscape of Southwark, which attests to a prehistoric presence and land-use, dating from the Mesolithic period onwards (MoLAS 2008; Reilly & Marshall 2001).
- 4.1.2 Prehistoric activity is thought to have been focused further north of the New Kent Road site, within the areas of the gravel and sand eyots. Significant remains of prehistoric activity have been recorded on these eyots. The potential for prehistoric environmental and climatic evidence (alluvial and peat deposits and preserved remains) is also well documented in these areas (MoLAS 2000; Reilly & Marshall 2001).

4.2 The Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.2.1 The focus of Roman settlement in Southwark is thought to have been located in the area of the sand and gravel eyots extending between the southern head of the Roman bridge (approximately, modern day London Bridge / Bermondsey High Street) and the point of convergence of Watling Street and Stane Street (AOC Archaeology 2010).
- 4.2.2 The earliest evidence of Roman settlement activity found in this area dates to AD 40 – 55 (Cowan et al 2009, xiv) and the settlement expanded to cover an extent of around 20 to 24 hectares in size (Tames 2001, 1). By the end of the 1st century AD, expansion around the bridge and port facilities had increased the wealth and population of the settlement (Cowan et al. 2009) with Roman Southwark reaching the peak of development by the late 3rd century (ibid). During the 4th century, changing river levels caused a decline in the port facilities and increased the number of flooding episodes, leading to the decline and abandonment of many of the settlement's buildings and facilities (ibid).
- 4.2.3 Settlement was laid out upon the sand and gravel eyots, primarily focused around the bridgehead on the northern most island. The eyots at this time were surrounded by lower lying marshland, and included a string of islands running roughly along the line of Borough High Street. Another eyot located further to the east in Horselydown and further eyots in the areas of modern day Elephant and Castle and St George's Circus (Reilly 1998, 5). Bermondsey most likely derives its name from 'Beormund's Ey' referring to the eyot or island on which it was built (Cowan et al 2009).
- 4.2.4 The Old Kent Road, which runs approximately 100m to the south of the site, is considered to mark the approximate line of the Roman road, Watling Street, which ran from London to the Kent coast. This road has been identified at several stages along its length within the study area.
- 4.2.5 Remains of a roman road have been identified in two places along Asylum Road (No's 79 and 115), 280m and 430m respectively to the south of the site. The limestone and ragstone foundations of a roman structure were identified approximately 190m to the south east of the site at 4-10 Asylum Road by MOLAS in February 1993. These foundations were parallel to Asylum Road and were associated with a surface and alluvial clays caused by flooding.

4.3 The Early Medieval (Saxon) Period (AD 410-1066)

- 4.3.1 The Burghal Hideage of c. AD 915 contains the first documentary reference to Southwark, recorded as '*Suthringa Geweorc*' or '*Sud Geweorc*', with the Anglo-Saxon place name translating as 'the fort or defence work of the people of *Surrey*' (Watson 2009). Further historical sources document Southwark in the 9th, 10th and 11th centuries and include reference to a number of battles in the area, such as the destruction of the bridge by Olaf the Norwegian in 1014, along with the siege of London by King Cnut in 1016 (Malden 1912).
- 4.3.2 Southwark is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, as a relatively prosperous settlement with a dock, herring fishery and 50 houses in the possession of 11 manorial landowners (Tames 2001). Domesday also mentions a monasterium (minster) but no additional documentary sources or archaeological remains have yet been discovered to support this reference or postulate a location (Reilly & Marshall 2001). At the time of Domesday, the population of Southwark is estimated to have been no more than a few hundred.
- 4.3.3 The main focus of settlement in Southwark is within '*the manor of Walworth*' and / or '*the parish of St Mary Newington*' from the 13th century onwards (Darlington 1955). The name '*Newington*' derives from '*Neweton*' meaning '*New Town*' which is first referred to in the Testa de Nevil in the 13th century. The parish also appears on the Register of the Archbishop of Canterbury of 1313 as Newington juxta London (Weinreb & Hibbert 1995).

- 4.3.4 The population and settlement of Southwark expanded through the medieval period to cover an area around nine acres in size by the mid 13th century. In the 13th century the demand for land exceeded the available dry ground provided by the natural topography of the area and land began to be reclaimed for the first time since the Roman occupation. Embankments were constructed to control the river and ditches dug to drain the land (Reilly & Marshall 2001).
- 4.3.5 As the Southwark area developed through the medieval period it became an attractive 'up-market' residential area and housed over a dozen religious and secular houses and palaces, including homes of the Bishops of Winchester and Rochester; the Abbots of Hyde, Battle, Beaulieu, Waverley and St. Augustine (Canterbury) and the Priors of Lewes, St. Swithin's and Winchester. However, by the early 16th century the affluent residences had begun to give way to more industry and commercial properties, such as inns and taverns. The residences were sold off into smaller tenements and dwellings (Tames 2001, 16-20).
- 4.3.6 The Old Kent Road continued to be a major communications artery in the medieval period, with the local area recorded as a focal point for activity known as St. Thomas a Watering. It is this area which is documented as a stopping place for pilgrims in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales (MoLAS 2008).
- 4.3.7 Approximately 200m to the north of the development is the site of Hatcham Coldharbour Manor House, also called Cold Abbey. This was in Camberwell Parish during the medieval period. The Domesday Book of 1086 state that Hatcham was held by the Bishop of Lisieux from the bishop of Bayeux and that prior to the conquest it had been held from Edward the Confessor. During the next century the manor passed into secular hands, but from the mid 14th century was held by the prioress of Dartford. This appears to have continued until the dissolution (Slatcher 2008).

4.4 The Post-Medieval Period (AD 1550-1900)

- 4.4.1 The post-medieval period in Southwark was characterised by an increasing population, settlement expansion and an emergence of industry. By the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, Southwark's population had increased significantly to around 19,000 and continued to rise despite outbreaks of plague, reaching around 32,000 by 1680 (Tames 2001, 28-32).
- 4.4.2 During the medieval period Southwark was often seen as a repository for undesirables, with sanctuary to felons and (semi-regulated) brothels located along the area of Bankside (Reilly 1998, 10). This less desirable image continued into the post-medieval period with inns, prisons, brothels, and some 'dirty' industries (such as tanning), as well new (often frowned upon) activities such as bear-baiting and the theatre.
- 4.4.3 During the Civil War and Commonwealth period (1640-60), a series of forts were constructed around London by the Parliamentarians. These forts were linked by a line of fortifications in the form of trenches and earthworks, known as the 'Lines of Communication', encompassing not only the City, but also including Westminster, Southwark and outliers. The route of the defences to the south of Lambeth and Southwark is not certain; although it is thought to have run from a fort at Vauxhall, north-eastwards to a fort located on the site of the Dog and Duck Inn on the south-western edge of St George's Fields, then roughly eastwards to either a fort in the area of Elephant and Castle or a fort further north at the end of Blackman Street (Borough High Street / Newington Causeway). Some authors have suggested the defences continued from here on towards the area of modern day New Kent Road / Old Kent Road flyover (Sturdy 1972), and then in a more north-easterly direction through Bermondsey to the riverfront at Rotherhithe.
- 4.4.4 After the turmoil of the Civil War, Southwark began expanding once again, extending further south along the main arterial routes and encroaching upon previously undeveloped agricultural land.

Throughout the early 17th and early 18th century, the majority of St George's Fields, Newington and Walworth remained undrained marshland with the exception of the two gravel islands at the junction of Newington Street (later Newington Butts and present day Elephant and Castle) with Walworth Road and one at the later site of St George's Circus (Reilly 1998).

- 4.4.5 The population of Southwark continued to increase as industries grew and the surrounding market garden / semi-rural nature of the area became more urban and industrialised. By 1831, when the areas of Southwark, Newington and Bermondsey had been amalgamated into a single urban metropolis, the total population was already approximately 159,000 (Reilly 1998).
- 4.4.6 Sylvan Grove appears to have been constructed between 1825 and 1828. Laurie's "*New plan of London and Environs*" shows that Devonshire Place (later Devonshire Grove) to the west and Canterbury Road to the east of the road have both been built by AD 1825.
- 4.4.7 Sylvan Grove is first shown unlabelled in Wyld's "*Plan of London and Westminster With Borough of Southwark*" published in 1828 which also shows buildings along the eastern side of the road (Plate 1).

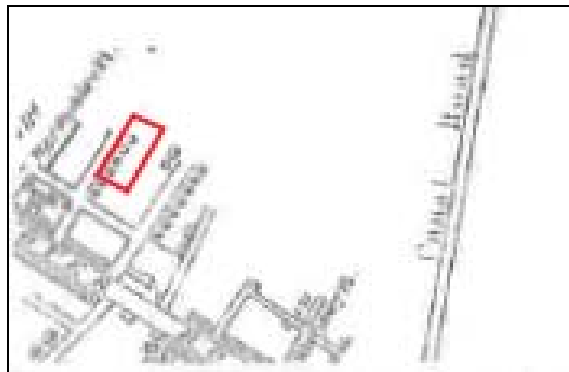


Plate 1: Taken from Wyld's 'Plan of London and Westminster with Borough of Southwark' 1828.

- 4.4.8 By 1842 the road was lined with buildings as shown on Dewhirst's "*Parish of St Giles, Camberwell*" (Plate 2). This shows Sylvan Grove with houses built along the east and west and fields to the north.



Plate 2: Taken from Dewhirst's 'Parish of St Giles, Camberwell' 1842.

- 4.4.9 The pattern of the street remained largely unchanged until the most northerly five properties on the east side of the street were taken over to make way for the current structure as depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1952-53.

- 4.4.10 The GLHER identifies a range of houses within the surrounding area likely dating from the period in which Sylvan Grove was first built and attesting to the spread and extent of urban development. These include No's 5, 15, 27, 25 and 29 New Cross Road, approximately 450m to the south east of the site and the two pairs of semi detached houses at Carlton Cottages on opposite sides of the road, 12 Asylum Road, approximately 250m to the south of the development, two structures at 304 Commercial Way, 350m to the south west of the development, and two semi detached houses, a villa and a house at Doddington Place/Doddington Cottages, approximately 250m to the south west. Approximately 300m to the south a crescent of 34 houses and apartments with associated railings were also identified. A drain, building material, a surface and pits were also discovered in Asylum Road. Carlton Cottages, 460m south east of the site, and 864, 868 to 878 and 880 Old Kent Road, approximately 350m to the south east, were also identified from this period and near to the east of which at 684-698 cultivation soil from this period was also identified as well as six brick-lined pits found during monitoring of works by MoLAS in October 1995. Further buildings dating to this period include three almshouses, a chapel a lodge and a day centre at Caroline Garden as well as the railings and gates to the garden. The Kentish Drovers public house is identified at the junction of Old Kent Road and Asylum Road 200m to the south west of the site. Transport of the period is represented by the Grand Surrey Canal which ran approximately 450m to the north of the site and Old Kent Road Lewisham railway station 300m to the south east which was opened in AD 1849. The Grand Surrey canal was built by 1826 but was dewatered and back filled by 1971 (<http://www.londoncanals.co.uk/grsurrey/gsc01.html>). A well from the period was discovered in Queens Street, 420m to the south east.
- 4.4.11 The Trade Directory of 1882 provides a good indication of the types of activity within Sylvan Grove at the end of the 19th century. The directory lists only residential properties on the south side of the road at this time and mainly residential properties on the north side of the street, some of the occupants of which have no assigned occupation. On the north side of the street were Bergoyne Shirt and Collar Makers and Cotter Henry Sheepskin Rug Makers. By 1887 these companies had left the road and Meech & Co. Engineering had moved in. At the start of the 20th century the road was completely residential apart from Hendra Phillips & Son Iron Founders. Over the next 50 years a number of companies, predominantly printers and iron works, were located in the road.
- 4.4.12 There were four sites dating to the modern period highlighted during the search of the GLHER. The Verney Road/Bramcote Grove Recreational Ground and Former Park is located approximately 500m to the north of the development area. This is a protected square, as designated under the London Squares Preservation Act of 1931. A bronze statue to George Livesey erected in 1914 stands in the forecourts of the Gas Works Office approximately 300m west north west. The Surrey Canal Road (Landfill site) orientated east west approximately 450m to the north of the development site was infilled by 1975. A modern office and Licensed Victuallers Alms house are located approximately 275m to the south west.
- 4.4.13 During the Second World War a number of bombs landed in the area between 7 October 1940 and 6 June 1941 (Plate 3). A high explosive bomb landed approximately 50m to the east of Sylvan Grove while an Aggregate Night Time bomb landed approximately the same distance to the west of the site. A high explosive bomb landed in Devonshire Grove approximately 150m to the West and two High Explosive bombs landed in Manor Grove to the north east (taken from <http://www.bombsight.org>). No bombs landed on the proposed development site.

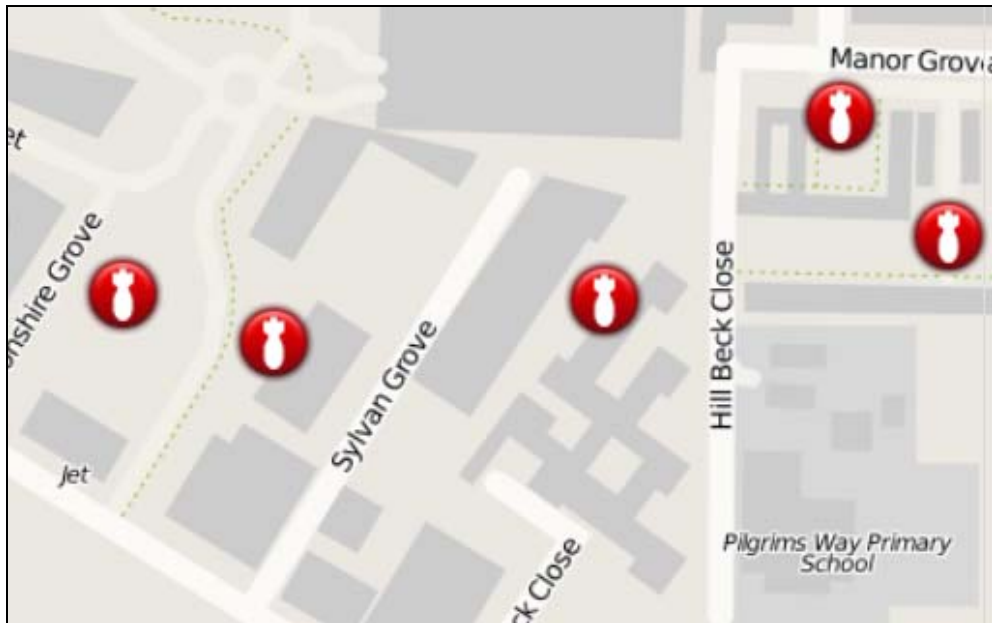


Plate 3: Map showing sites of bomb strikes during World War 2 near site (from <http://www.bombsight.org>).

5. Aims of the Archaeological Investigation

5.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation are defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Southwark to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

5.2 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation are defined as being:

- To determine the preservation, character and extent of any prehistoric remains.
- To determine the preservation, character and extent of any Roman remains.
- To determine the preservation, character and extent of any medieval remains.

6. Methodology

6.1 Ten evaluation trenches were opened by mechanical excavator under the supervision of the project supervisor. The Project Supervisor directed the main excavation down to either the first archaeological horizon or the geological horizon, whichever is encountered first. The location of the evaluation trenches is shown on Figure 2.

6.2 All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (ClfA 2014a, b & c, and HE 2015).

6.3 A unique site code for the project (SVN15) was assigned by LAARC and used as the site identifier for all records produced. The archive will be ordered and deposited using the same identifier.

- 6.4 The location and level of the trenches was established using a Trimble GPS. All evaluation trenches were accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a temporary benchmark (TBM) established on site by the fieldwork team using a differential GPS.
- 6.5 All deposits were recorded by archaeological context recording sheets and each individual deposit was numbered using a continuous unique numbering system. For the single trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated. In this report the archaeological fills and layers are represented in curved brackets i.e. (), whilst the cut numbers are represented in square brackets i.e. [].
- 6.6 The watching brief was conducted by Emma Clifford and Paula Kehoe between 24th and 30th of November 2015. The evaluation was completed by Les Capon and Emma Clifford (11th and 15th January 2016) and managed by Melissa Melikian, Operations Director.. Archaeological advice was provided by Dr Chris Constable, Archaeological Advisor for the London Borough of Southwark.

7 Results

Evaluation Trench 1

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
101	0.11m	1.85m	Modern crush/demolition layer: uncompacted rubble, grey silty sand
102	0.17m	1.74m	Modern industrial made ground: black, coarse gritty sandy silt with coal and clinker and occasional CBM
103	0.13m	1.57m	Buried topsoil: dark brown silty clay, occasional small gravel, occasional CBM and very occasional oyster
104	0.15m	1.44m	Alluvial clay/subsoil: pale greyish brown silty clay with very occasional CBM and charcoal fragments
105	NFE	1.29m	Natural Geology: yellowish brown clay

- 7.1 Trench 1 was located to the north-east of the site and measured 10m x 1.8m (Figure 2 and 3).
- 7.2 The earliest deposit within the trench was a yellowish brown clay (105) interpreted as natural (Figure 3). This was located at the base of the trench at 1.29m OD.
- 7.3 Overlying the geology was a 0.15m thick naturally formed alluvial / subsoil layer (104). This was overlain by a 0.13m thick dark brown silty clay (103) which was interpreted as a buried topsoil. A 0.17m thick deposit of modern made ground (102) sealed the buried topsoil. A sub-rounded modern intrusion was noted within the central part of the trench, (106) and [107] cut through the made ground deposit. This was sealed by a 0.11m thick layer of modern crush (101).
- 7.4 No archaeological finds or features were located in Trench 1.



Plate 4: Trench 1 looking south-west

Evaluation Trench 2

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
201	0.4m	1.86m	Modern crush / demolition deposit: Loosely compacted built material in a grey silt matrix. Shallower 0.2m, towards south
202	0.1m	1.46m	Modern levelling deposit: Layer of clay, yellowish brown, specifically over (203)
203	0.12m	1.36m	Demolition deposit: Red brick rubble (see 212). No soil. Continues north of (212), not to south
204	0.3m	1.24m	Alluvial clay: Brown, iron rich, clay
205	0.1m	0.94m	Alluvial clay: brown, pale greyish clay
206	>LOE	0.84m	Natural clay: yellowish brown clay

- 7.5 Trench 2 was located to the north-west of the site and measured 20.4m x 1.8m with an upper height of 1.86m OD (Figure 2 and 3).
- 7.6 The earliest deposit within the trench was yellowish brown clay (206) interpreted as natural. This was located at the base of the trench at 0.84mOD. Overlying this were two bands of alluvial clay (204 and 205) with a combined thickness of 0.4m.

- 7.7 A number of brick structures were cut into the alluvial clay: two *in situ* brick (frogged and machine-made) walls [214 and 215] and a brick (135mm x 100mm x 67mm) footing [212]. A compact ash and clinker deposit (216) filled the two walls, which have been interpreted as a possible ash-pit. A total of 17 fragments of ceramics were recovered from (216) which provided a spot date of 1820 – 1900. A modern intrusion was also observed (207) and [208]. These were overlain by a demolition deposit (203) and a modern levelling deposit (202) in the north of the trench and a modern crush / demolition deposit across the trench as a whole.
- 7.8 No archaeological finds or features pre-dating the 19th century were located in Trench 2.



Plate 5: Trench 2 looking north-west

Evaluation Trench 3

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
301	0.08m	1.81m	Crush / demolition: Brick rubble in grey silt
305	0.12m	1.73m	Earlier demolition: red brick and yellow mortar rubble spread
306	0.13m	1.61m	Redeposited topsoil: very dark brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal and CBM inclusions
307	<0.32m	1.48m	Made ground / demolition: Brownish grey silty clay, c. 20% sub-angular medium gravel and occasional CBM
308	<0.19m	1.16m	Topsoil / garden soil: very dark brown silty clay with occ stones, charcoal and CBM
309	0.1m	0.97m	Clay subsoil / alluvium: greyish yellowish brown silty clay
310	NFE	0.87m	Natural clay: yellowish brown clay

- 7.9 Trench 3 was located to the north-east of the site and measured 10m x 1.8m with an upper height of 1.81m Above Ordnance Datum (mOD) (Figure 2 and 4).
- 7.10 The earliest deposit within the trench was a yellowish brown clay (310) interpreted as natural (Figure 4). This was located at the base of the trench at 0.87mOD.
- 7.11 Overlying the natural was a clay subsoil / alluvium (309) and a buried topsoil (308). This was overlain by a sequence of made ground deposits which included a 0.32m thick demolition layer (307), a 0.13m redeposited topsoil (306) and a 0.12m thick demolition layer (305). A modern intrusion (303) and [304] was noted from this horizon and a modern drain [302]. A deposit of modern crush sealed the trench.
- 7.12 No archaeological finds or features were located in Trench 3.



Plate 6: Trench 3 looking south-east

Evaluation Trench 4

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
401	0.1m	1.52m	Crush / demolition deposit: Loosely compacted rubble and grey silt
402	0.26m	1.42m	Garden soil: Dark brown silty clay, occasional CBM, occasional oyster and mortar fragments
403	0.23m	1.16m	Alluvial clay: yellowish brown silty clay. No

			inclusions
404	>LOE	0.93m	Natural clay: yellowish brown clay. No inclusions

- 7.13 Trench 4 was located towards the north-west of the site and measured 15m x 1.8m with an upper height of 1.52m Above Ordnance Datum (mOD) (Figure 2 and 4).
- 7.14 The earliest deposit within the trench was a yellowish brown clay (404). This was located at the base of the trench at 0.93mOD.
- 7.15 Overlying the natural was an alluvial clay (403); and a 0.26m thick garden soil (402). Cut into the garden soil were two red brick (frogged and machine-made) walls [405] and [411], three modern intrusions [408], [410] and [413] and a red brick drain [414]. A modern deposit of crush sealed the length of the trench.
- 7.16 No archaeological finds or features pre-dating the 19th century were located in Trench 4.



Plate 7: Trench 4 looking north-west

Evaluation Trench 5

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
501	0.22m	1.94m	Crush / demolition: Crush CBM in grey silty matrix
506	0.15m	1.72m	Previous demolition layer: Dark brown sandy sit with occasional CBM and gravel inclusions.
507	0.06m	1.57m	Industrial deposit: Gritty, black deposit with coal and clinker inclusions
508	0.03m	1.51m	Concrete floor slab: thin flat concrete slab
509	0.12m	1.48m	Sub-floor of rubble: Yellow, sand and CBM (brick and tile) inclusions (at eastern end of trench)
510	0.24m	1.36m	Garden soil: dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel, roots, CBM, TPW (disc)
511	0.11m	1.12m	Alluvial clay: Yellowish brown clay
512	NFE	1.01m	Natural clay: Yellowish brown clay

- 7.17 Trench 5 was to the central part of the site and measured 10m x 1.8m with an upper height of 1.94m Above Ordnance Datum (mOD) (Figure 2 and 5).
- 7.18 The earliest deposit within the trench was a yellowish brown clay (512) interpreted as natural. This was located at the base of the trench at 1.01mOD.
- 7.19 Overlying the natural was a yellowish brown alluvial clay (511) and a buried garden soil (510). This was overlain by a sub-floor of rubble (509) and a concrete floor slab (508) and a series of modern made ground deposits (507 and 506) and a deposit of crush (501) which sealed the length of the trench. Two modern intrusions were observed [503] and [505].
- 7.20 No archaeological finds or features pre-dating the 19th century were located in Trench 5.



Plate 8: Trench 5 north-east facing section

Evaluation Trench 6

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
601	0.12m	1.81m	Crush / demolition deposit: Loosely compacted CBM in a pale grey sandy silt matrix
608	0.31m	1.69m	Garden soil: dark brown silty clay with gravel and CBM inclusions. Occasional ENPO and TPW seen. Cut by modern.
617	0.19m	1.38m	Alluvial clay: yellowish brown silty clay. No inclusions
618	NFE	1.19m	Natural clay: bluish / yellowish brown clay. No inclusions

- 7.21 Trench 6 was located towards the central part of the site and measured 19.8mx 1.8m with an upper height of 1.81m Above Ordnance Datum (mOD) (Figure 3 and 5).
- 7.22 The earliest deposit within the trench was a bluish clay (618) interpreted as natural. This was located at the base of the trench at 1.19mOD.
- 7.23 Overlying the natural was an alluvial clay (617). Two tree bowls cut the alluvium, [614] and [616]; [616] to the south of the trench from which 8 sherds of 19th century (1830 – 1900) ceramics were recovered. Also cut into the alluvium was a construction cut [611] which contained a red brick (235 x 100mm x 68mm) wall footing. This was aligned south-west to north-east; at the northern end a north-west south-east aligned wall continued [612]. The sizes of the walls suggest that these are outer rather than party walls. A dark brown silty clay garden soil (608) sealed these features.
- 7.24 A concrete bound drain (606) [607] and two further modern intrusions [603] and [605] were observed cut through the garden soil (608). A deposit of crush (601) sealed the length of the trench.
- 7.25 No archaeological finds or features pre-dating the 19th century were located in Trench 6.



Plate 9: Trench 6 looking north-east

Evaluation Trench 7

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
701	0.1m	1.66m	Crush / demolition layer: hardcore, grey silt, CBM
706	0.23m	1.56m	Mixed demolition layer: dark brown, sandy clay with CBM and c 10% gravel inclusions
707	0.19m	1.33m	Buried topsoil: very dark brown silty clay with occasional CBM, TPW, gravel and oyster inclusions
708	0.16m	1.14m	Alluvial clay: yellowish brown clay with occ charcoal flecks
709	0.09m	0.98m	Alluvial clay: pale blueish yellow clay
710	NFE	0.89m	Natural clay: yellowish brown clay

- 7.26 Trench 7 was located towards the south-east of the site and measured 10m x 1.8m with an upper height of 1.66m Above Ordnance Datum (mOD) (Figure 2 and 6).
- 7.27 The earliest deposit within the trench was a yellowish brown clay (710) interpreted as natural. This was located at the base of the trench at 0.89mOD.

7.28 Overlying the natural was a pale bluish alluvial clay (709) and a yellowish brown alluvium (708). These were overlain by a buried topsoil formed of very dark brown silty clay (707). A drain [705] and a modern intrusion [703] were observed cutting the buried topsoil. A mixed demolition layer (706) and deposit of crush (701) sealed the length of the trench.

7.29 No archaeological finds or features were located in Trench 7.



Plate 10: Trench 7 looking south-east

Evaluation Trench 8

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
801	0.24m	1.96m	Crush / demolition: loosely compacted building material with light grey silty clay sand
802	<0.61m	1.72m	Made ground: dark brown sandy clay with occ CBM, building material and gravel. Fill of 803
803	<0.61m	1.11m	Cut of modern intrusion: undulating cut. Cuts 804 randomly
804	0.36m	0.5m	Alluvial clay: mottled light greyish brown / grey silty clay
805	>0.05m	0.14m	Natural clay: yellowish brown clay. No intrusions

- 7.30 Trench 8 was located towards the south of the site and measured 18m x 1.8m with an upper height of 1.96m Above Ordnance Datum (mOD) (Figure 2 and 6).
- 7.31 The earliest deposit within the trench was a yellowish brown clay (805) interpreted as natural. This was located at the base of the trench at 0.14mOD. Overlying the natural was a light greyish brown alluvial clay (804).
- 7.32 A north-east to south-west aligned red brick drain (811) [812] was revealed in the north-eastern part of the trench. The drain was partially collapsed and constructed of slightly frogged machine-made bricks. Ceramics recovered from the drain fill (813) were spot dated to the 19th century (1830-1900). The drain was overlain by a buried garden soil (815).
- 7.33 At the western end of the trench the alluvium was truncated [803]; a modern made ground deposit (802) was observed over the truncation [803] and the aforementioned drain. A modern intrusion [803] and modern drain [805] were also noted. A deposit of crush (801) sealed the length of the trench.
- 7.34 No archaeological finds or features pre-dating the 19th century were located in Trench 8.



Plate 11: Trench 8, brick drain [812] looking north-east

Evaluation Trench 9

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
901	0.05 – 0.25m	1.81m	Demolition layer: Dark brown loose sandy clay with CBM fragments
902	0.3 – 0.4m	1.76m	Fill: Dark brown / black compact clay with CBM
903	0.28m	1.46m	Compact olive clay
904	0.18m	1.18m	Yellow / orange compact clay

- 7.35 Trench 9 was located towards the south-east of the site and measured 10m x 1.8m with an upper height of 1.66m Above Ordnance Datum (mOD) (Figure 2 and 7).
- 7.36 The earliest deposit within the trench was a compact yellow / orange clay (904 and 905) interpreted as natural. This was located at the base of the trench at 1.18mOD.
- 7.37 A linear ditch / gully [911] was recorded cut into the natural clay in the central part of the trench. The ditch / gully had two fills that were formed of clay with charcoal staining (906, 907). No material culture was recovered from these fills; the feature is interpreted as a glacial rather than man made. A compact olive clay (903) overlay the gully [911] and the natural clay. A pit [912] was observed cutting the alluvium. A single fragment of 19th century ceramic (1807 – 1900) was recovered from the fill (910) of this feature.
- 7.38 A linear deposit of grey brown sandy clay with CBM inclusions (908) was observed in the northern part of the trench overlying the alluvium (903). A 0.3m thick made ground deposit (902) was observed across the trench overlying the aforementioned linear (908) and alluvium (903). A demolition layer (901) sealed the length of the trench.
- 7.39 No archaeological finds or features pre-dating the 19th century were located in Trench 9.



Plate 12: Trench 9 looking north-east

Evaluation Trench 10

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
1001	0.11m	1.86m	Crush / demolition deposit: loosely compacted hardcore and sandy grey silt
1002	0.08m	1.75m	Levelling deposit: Dark brown silty clay, with occasional gravel and CBM fragment inclusions
1006	0.28m	1.67m	Buried topsoil: dark brown silty clay, occasional gravel, CBM, oyster fragments
1007	0.19m	1.39m	Alluvial clay: yellowish brown silty clay. No inclusions.
1008	0.25m	1.2m	Alluvial clay: pale greyish yellow silty clay. No inclusions
1009	NFE	0.95m	Natural clay: yellowish brown clay. No inclusions

7.40 Trench 10 was located towards the south-west of the site and measured 10m x 1.8m with an upper height of 1.86m Above Ordnance Datum (mOD) (Figure 2 and 7).

7.41 The earliest deposit within the trench was a greyish yellow clay (1009) interpreted as natural. This was located at the base of the trench at 0.95mOD.

- 7.42 Overlying the natural was a pale greyish yellow alluvial clay (1008), a yellowish brown clay (1007) and a buried topsoil (1006). Cut into the buried topsoil was a construction cut [1005] for a red brick structure [1004]. The brick structure was constructed of soft red brick (235mm x 100mm x 65mm), no mortar was identifiable and the structure tapered with a well preserved base. The structure had the appearance of a soakaway. A levelling deposit (1002) was observed over the north-west edge of the structure. A 0.11m thick crush deposit (1001) sealed the length of the trench.
- 7.43 No archaeological finds or features pre-dating the 19th century were located in Trench 10.



Plate 13: Trench 10 looking north-west

8 Watching Brief

- 8.1 A watching brief was undertaken on groundworks on the 24th, 26th and 30th November 2015. The lifting of the ground slab was watched, in addition to the excavation of a 3.5m x 4m trench to remove a tank. No evidence of archaeological features were present and no finds were recovered from the watching brief areas.

9. Finds

- 9.1 A small assemblage of post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe stem and animal bone was found associated with contexts ((216), (615), 813) and (910) in four cut features. All of the pottery is of a similar date (1830–1900) and represents domestic household waste including vessels in English Porcelain (ENPO), Transfer-printed earthenware (TPW2) dinner services, serving vessels such as tureens, and stoneware bottles (ENGS) which contained

carbonated drinks. Two fragments of post-medieval redware (PMR) are from a flowerpot and a glazed red earthenware typical of domestic utilitarian vessels such as bowls, pancheons or chamber pots. These are of little significance beyond providing a date for deposition and could be discarded after further discussion with the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Southwark. A more detailed report on the ceramic assemblage has been prepared by Lucy Whittingham of AOC Archaeology and is included in Appendix B of this report.

- 9.2 Seven fragments of animal bone (40g) were collected from context (813). These were associated with post-medieval pottery of late 19th to early 20th -century date and fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem and are likely to be the by-product of domestic household consumption and found here as household waste.
- 9.3 Six fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were found in contexts (615) and (813). These have no distinguishing features. The five fragments (9g) in context (813) are from thin clay pipe stems (6mm) and the one fragment in context (615) is of a much thicker stem diameter (10mm) and maybe slightly earlier in date. The examples from context (813) are likely to be late 18th or early 19th century in date.
- 9.4 One fragment of clear thin glass (1g) with a slight curvature to its body shape is most likely to be part of a clear glass phial and an increasingly common item from the mid 18th century onwards.
- 9.5 Six fragments of very abraded red brick (111g) in context (813) are of manufactured late 19th - century date onwards.
- 9.6 A 20ltr environmental sample taken from context (906) was processed through a flotation tank where all residue of less than 2mm was retained and examined under x20 binocular microscope. No environmental material was identified and the only material preserved were small fragments of natural wood. These are too small to be examined for species identification.

10 Conclusion

- 10.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and the archaeological potential of the site. Two phases of activity were revealed as part of the investigation: a series of brick structures relating to the 19th century development of the land (for residential use) and subsequent 20th century reclamation.
- 10.2 As per the specific aims of the investigation, no evidence of prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity were identified.
- 10.3 The evaluation has addressed the aims of the investigation and determined that the proposed development is not likely to have any significant impact upon archaeological deposits.
- 10.4 Due to the lack of archaeological features or finds on the site, it is recommended that no further work is required. The final decision rests with Dr Chris Constable, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Southwark.

11 Publication and Archive Deposition

- 11.1 Due to the nature of the results at this stage of the archaeological investigation, publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the London Archaeologist fieldwork round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).
- 11.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and (Brown & AAF 2011). The archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR).

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8 - 24 SYLVAN GROVE, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

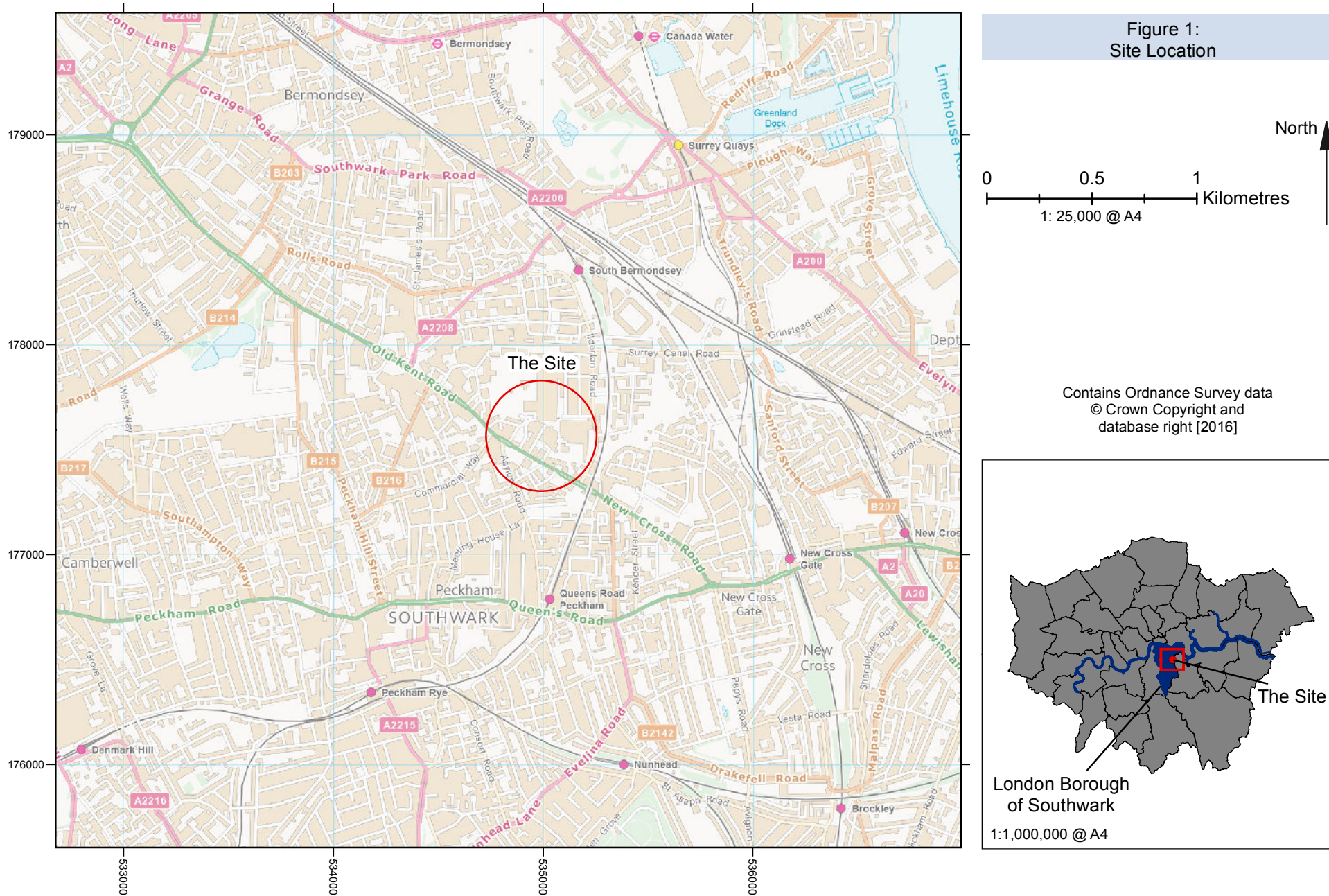




Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

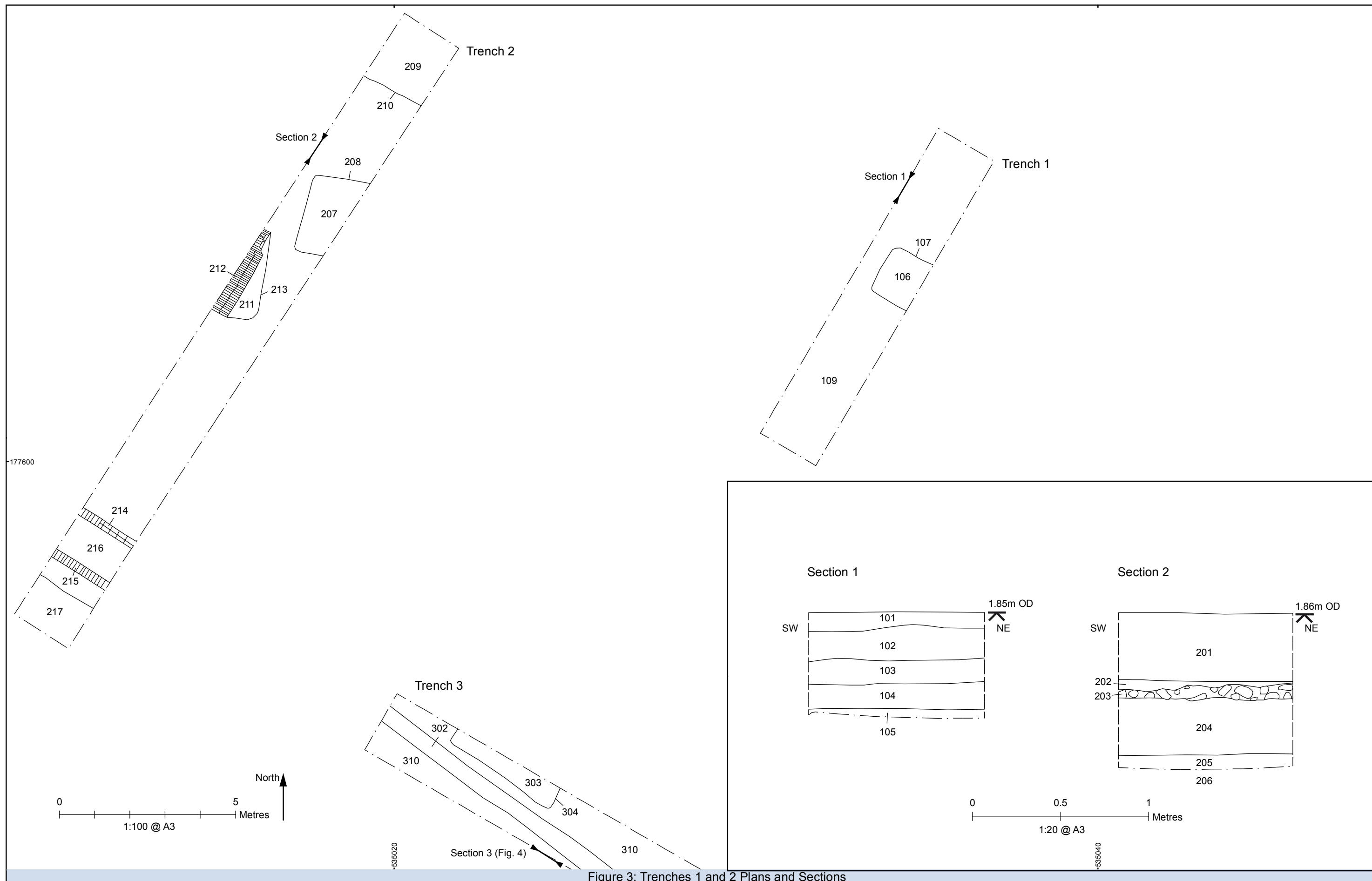


Figure 3: Trenches 1 and 2 Plans and Sections

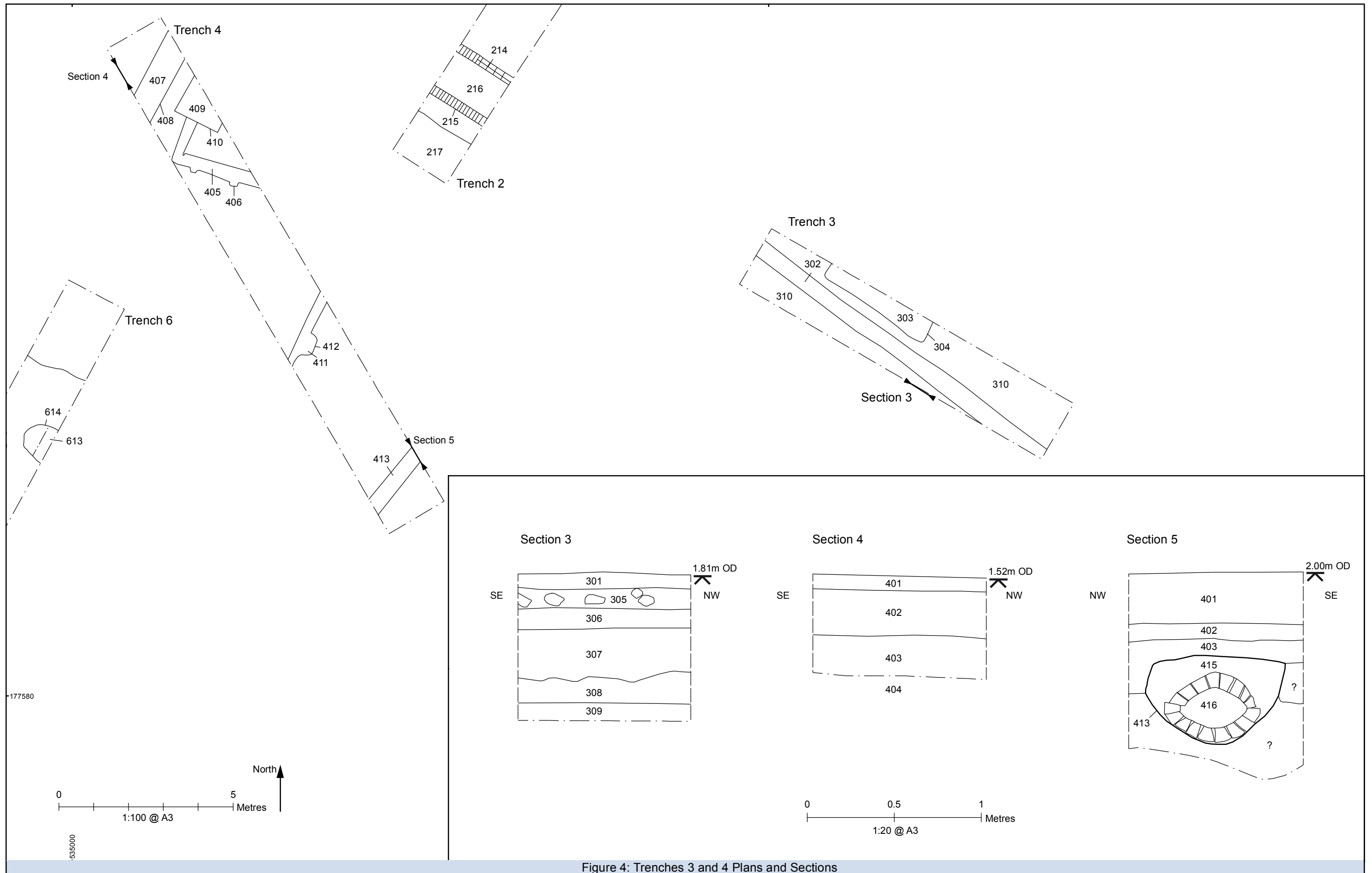


Figure 4: Trenches 3 and 4 Plans and Sections

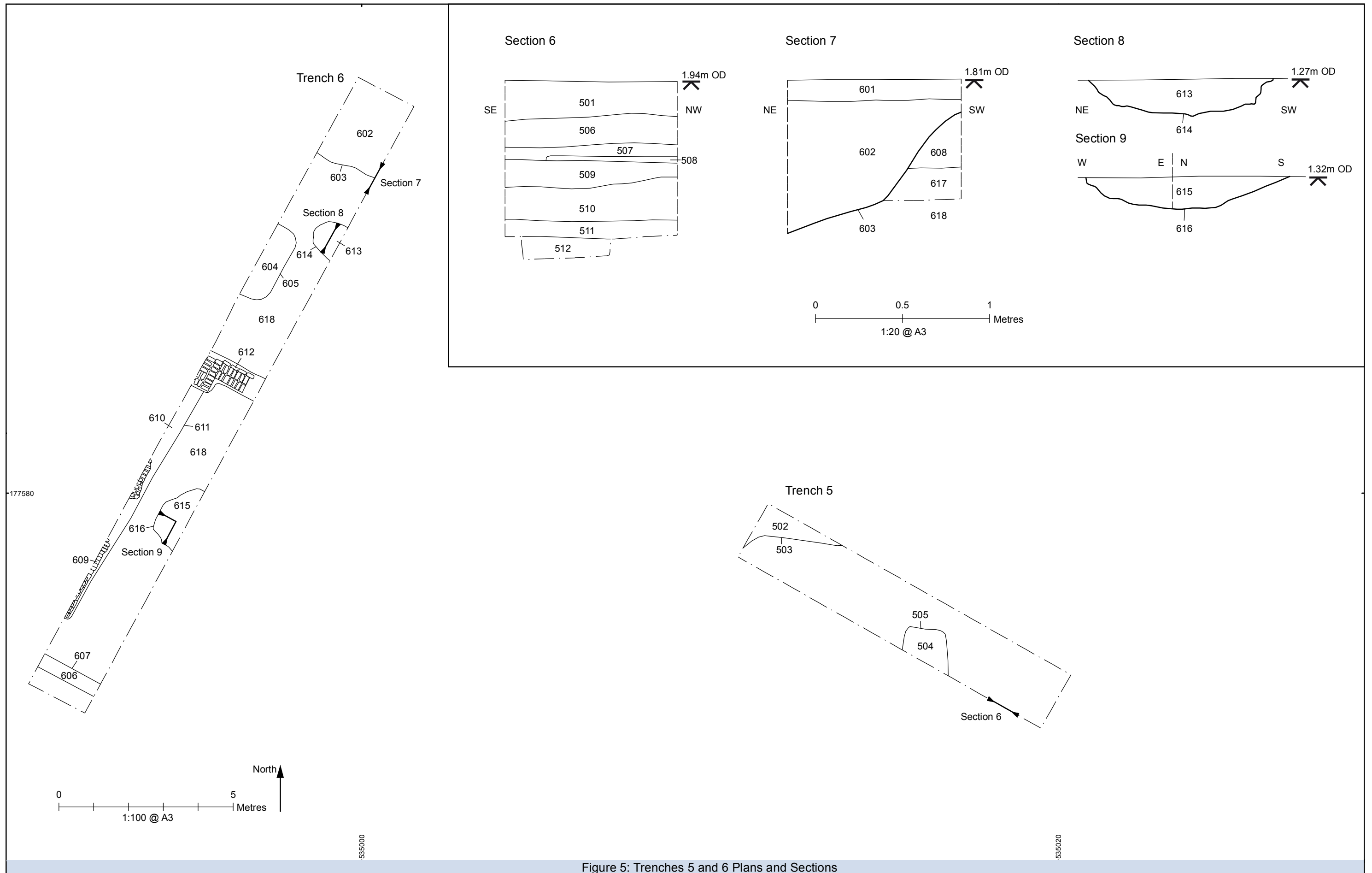


Figure 5: Trenches 5 and 6 Plans and Sections

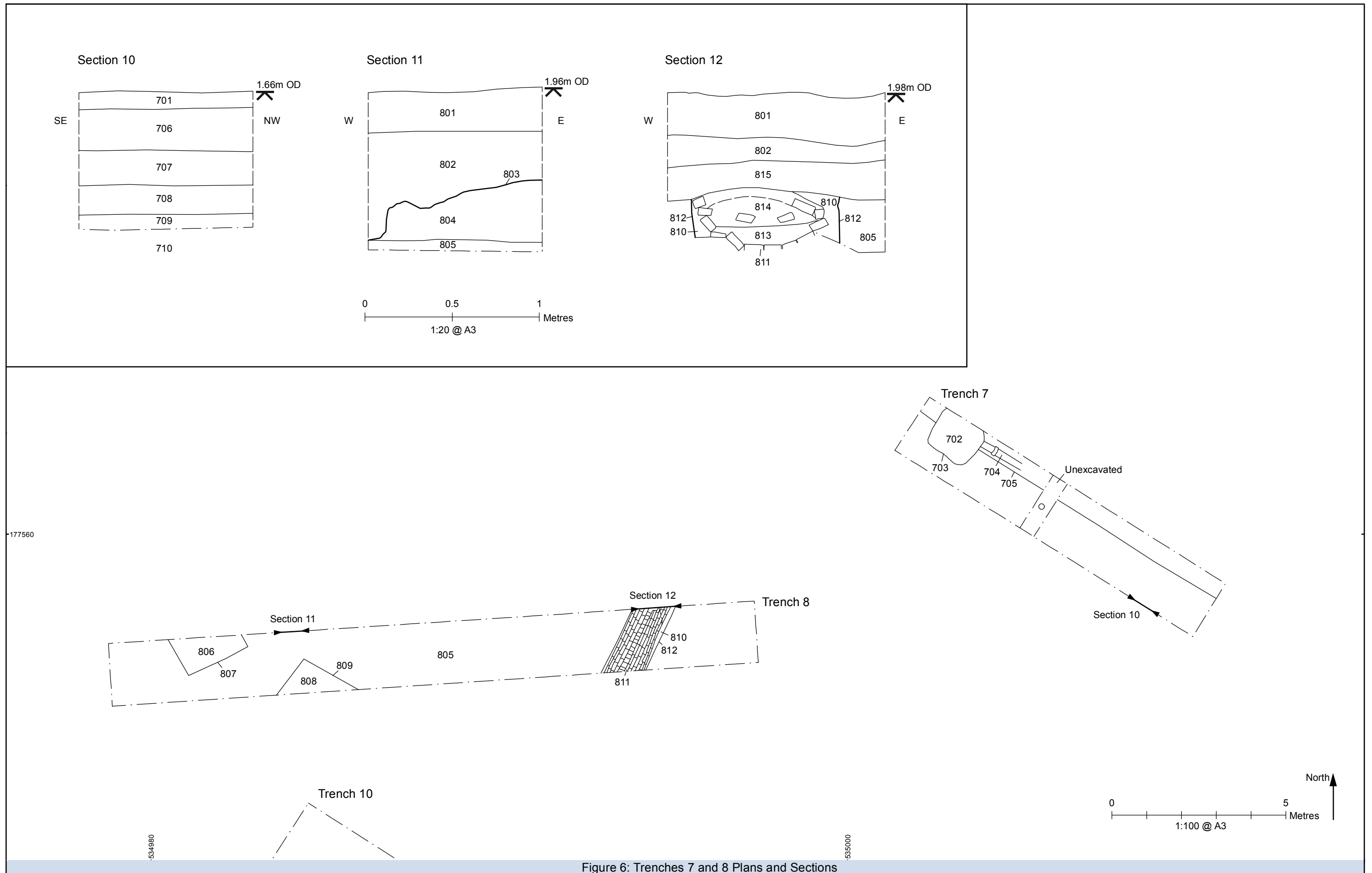


Figure 6: Trenches 7 and 8 Plans and Sections

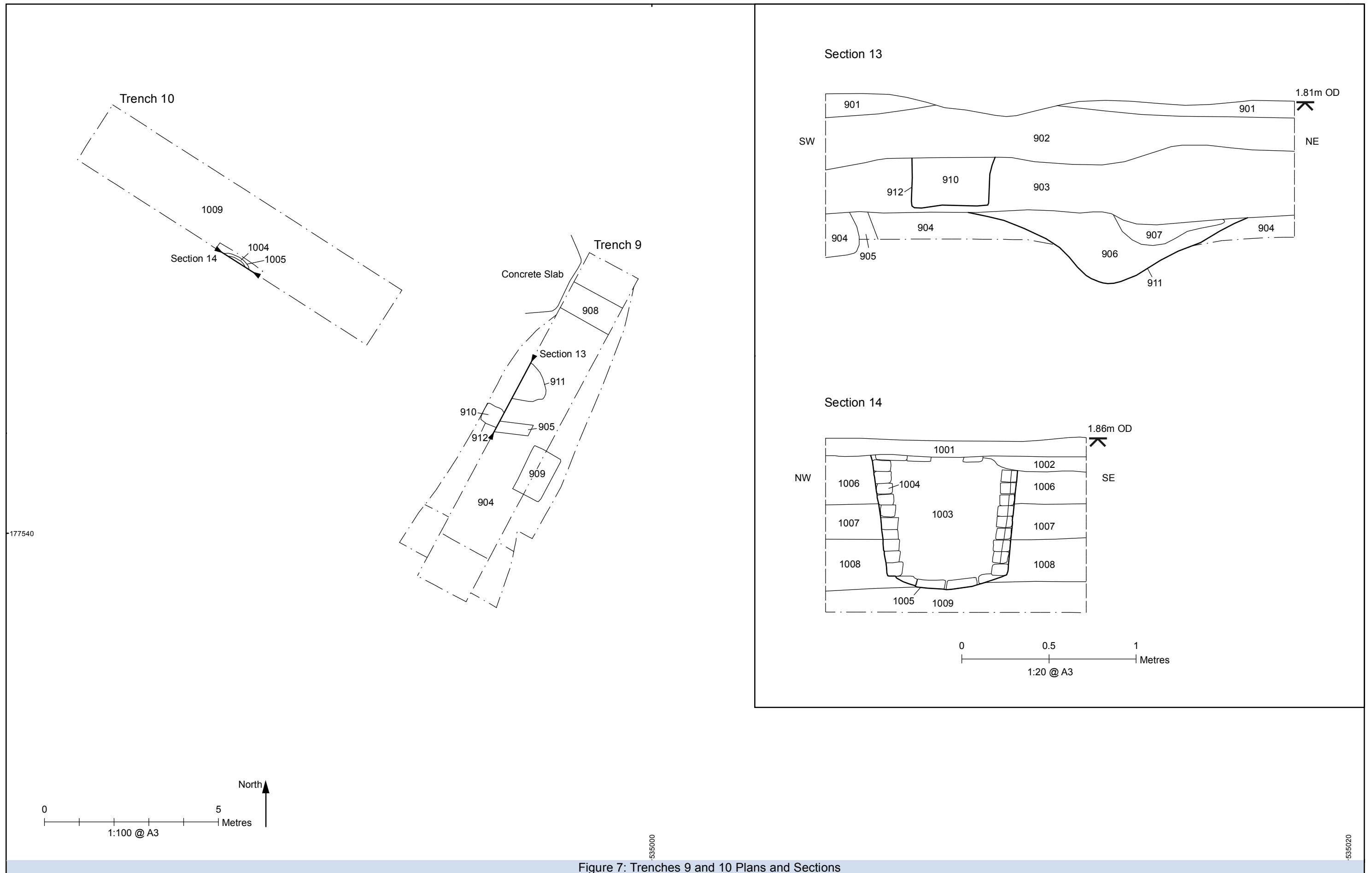


Figure 7: Trenches 9 and 10 Plans and Sections

Appendix A – Context Register

Trench 1

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
101	Modern crush/demolition layer: uncompacted rubble, grey silty sand	10m	1.8m	0.11m
102	Modern Industrial made ground: black, coarse gritty sandy silt with coal and clinker and occasional CBM	10m	1.8m	0.17m
103	Buried topsoil: dark brown silty clay, occasional small gravel, occasional CBM and very occasional oyster	10m	1.8m	0.13m
104	Alluvial clay/subsoil: pale greyish brown silty clay with very occasional CBM and charcoal fragments	10m	1.8m	0.15m
105	Natural Geology: yellowish brown clay	10m	1.8m	N.F.E.
106	Fill of modern intrusion: soft dark brown silty clay with CBM	1.5m	1.1m	>0.5m
107	Cut of modern intrusion: straight edge cut, sub-rounded in plan.	1.5m	1.1m	>0.5m

Trench 2

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
201	Modern crush / demolition deposit: Loosely compacted built material in a grey silt matrix. Shallower 0.2m, towards south	20.4m	1.8m	<0.4m
202	Modern levelling deposit: Layer of clay, yellowish brown, specifically over (203)	6m	0.6m	0.1m
203	Demolition deposit: Red brick rubble (see 212). No soil. Continues north of (212), not to south	6m	0.6m	0.12m
204	Alluvial clay: Brown, iron rich, clay	20.4m	1.8m	0.3m
205	Alluvial clay: brown, pale greyish clay	20.4m	1.8m	0.1m
206	Natural clay: yellowish brown clay	20.4m	1.8m	>L.O.E.
207	Fill of modern intrusion: Dark brown silty clay with fragments of building material	2.2m	1.8m	>1m
208	Cut of modern intrusion: straight-edged cut	2.2m	1.8	>1m
209	Fill of modern intrusion: Dark brown silty clay with fragments of building material	2.5m	1.5m	>0.5m
210	Cut of modern intrusion: straight-edged cut	2.5m	1.5m	>0.5m
211	Construction deposit: scatter of brick rubble and mortar. Probably backfill of 213	2.7m	0.6m	>0.12m
212	Brick footing: Four courses of brick, lowest course on header. 135mm x 100mm x 67mm	2.7m	0.5m	0.28m
213	Construction cut: Irregular cut. Contains [212]. Cuts (204)	2.7m	1.1m	0.2m
214	Brick wall: yellow bricks (235mm x 105mm x 67mm, shallow frogs) English bond, lime mortar.	1.8m	0.25m	>0.4m
215	Brick wall: yellow bricks (235mm x 105mm x 67mm, shallow frogs) English bond, lime mortar.	1.8m	0.25m	>0.4m
216	Fill: Ash, clinker, occasional TPW & CBM, very compact. Under and between 214 and 215	1.8m	1.15m	>0.4m

217	Demolition deposit: like 203 at south end of trench.	1.8m	1.25m	N.F.E.
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Trench 3

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
301	Crush / demolition: Brick rubble in grey silt	10m	1.8m	0.08m
302	Drain: concrete bound drain in narrow cut	10m	0.4m	>0.75m
303	Fill of modern intrusion: uncompacted dark brown silty clay with rubble inclusions	3.3m	0.7m	>0.8m
304	Cut of modern intrusion: straight cut	3.3m	0.7m	>0.8m
305	Earlier demolition: red brick and yellow mortar rubble spread	10m	1.8m	0.12m
306	Redeposited topsoil: very dark brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal and CBM inclusions	10m	1.8m	0.13m
307	Made ground / demolition: Brownish grey silty clay, c. 20% sub-angular medium gravel and occasional CBM	10m	1.8m	<0.32m
308	Topsoil / garden soil: very dark brown silty clay with occ stones, charcoal and CBM	10m	1.8m	<0.19m
309	Clay subsoil / alluvium: greyish yellowish brown silty clay	10m	1.8m	0.1m
310	Natural clay: yellowish brown clay	10m	1.8m	N.F.E.

Trench 4

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
401	Crush / demolition deposit: Loosely compacted rubble and grey silt	10m	1.8m	0.1m
402	Garden soil: Dark brown silty clay, occasional CBM, occasional oyster and mortar fragments	10m	1.8m	0.26m
403	Alluvial clay: yellowish brown silty clay. No inclusions	10m	1.8m	0.23m
404	Natural clay: yellowish brown clay. No inclusions	10m	1.8m	>L.O.E.
405	Wall footing: 2 courses red brick (235mm x 100mm x 67mm) over staining of natural	2.6m	0.4m	0.17m
406	Construction cut: L shaped with possible buttress, shallow hollow. Contains [405]	2.6m	0.4m	0.05m
407	Fill of modern service cut: Dark brown silty clay with occ CBM fragment inclusions	2m	0.7m	>0.5m
408	Cut of modern service cut: NS trench with vertical sides	2m	0.7m	>0.5m
409	Fill of modern intrusion: dark brown silty clay with CBM fragment inclusions	1.5m	1.5m	>0.5m
410	Cut of modern intrusion: straight sided cut	1.5m	1.5m	>0.5m
411	Wall footing: 2 courses red brick (235mm x 100mm x 67mm) over staining of natural	2m	0.7m	
412	Construction cut: L shaped with possible buttress, shallow hollow. Contains [411]	2m	0.7m	

413	Construction cut. Contains [415]	2	0.8m	>0.52m
414	Redbrick drain. Slightly frogged bricks. Partially collapsed	0.55m	0.43m	0.43m
415	Drain construction cut fill: yellow brown clay. Fill of [413].	2m	0.8m	
416	Fill of drain: Grey black sandy silt with occ CBM fragment inclusions. Fill of [414]	0.38m	0.25m	>0.25m

Trench 5

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
501	Crush / demolition: Crush CBM in grey silty matrix	10m	1.8m	0.22m
502	Fill of modern intrusion: Uncompacted dark brown silty clay with CBM	1.4m	1.5m	>0.70m
503	Cut of modern intrusion: irregular cut	1.4m	1.5m	>0.70m
504	Fill of modern intrusion: Dark brown silty clay with CBM frag inclusions	1.3m	1.05m	>0.70m
505	Cut of modern intrusion: rectangular cut	1.3m	1.05m	>0.70m
506	Previous demolition layer: Dark brown sandy sit with occasional CBM and gravel inclusions.	10m	1.8m	0.15m
507	Industrial deposit: Gritty, black deposit with coal and clinker inclusions	3.25m		0.06m
508	Concrete floor slab: thin flat concrete slab	>1m	0.4m	0.03m
509	Sub-floor of rubble: Yellow, sand and CBM (brick and tile) inclusions (at eastern end of trench)	4m	1.8m	0.12m
510	Garden soil: dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel, roots, CBM, TPW (disc)	10m	1.8m	0.24m
511	Alluvial clay: Yellowish brown clay	10m	1.8m	0.11m
512	Natural clay: Yellowish brown clay	10m	1.8m	N.F.E.

Trench 6

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
601	Crush / demolition deposit: Loosely compacted CBM in a pale grey sandy silt matrix	19.8m	1.8m	0.12m
602	Fill of modern intrusion: Loose dark brown silty clay with CBM inclusions	2.5m	1.8m	>L.O.E.
603	Cut of modern intrusion: straight sided intrusion. Filled by (602)	2.5m	1.8m	>L.O.E.
604	Fill of modern intrusion: Loose dark brown silty clay with CBM inclusions	2.25m	1.8m	>0.7m
605	Cut of modern intrusion: straight sided intrusion. Filled by (604).	2.25m	1.8m	>0.7m
606	Concrete bound drain	1.8m	0.45m	0.7m
607	Cut for concrete bound drain [606]	1.8m	0.45	0.7m
608	Garden soil: dark brown silty clay with gravel and CBM inclusions. Occasional ENPO and TPW seen. Cut by modern.	16m	1.8m	0.31m

609	Front wall, historic terrace: red brick (235mm x 100mm x 68mm) lime mortar. Fill of [611].	7.7m	0.25m	0.36m
610	Fill of construction cut [611]: dark brown silty clay with gravel and CBM inclusions. Occasional ENPO and TPW seen	7.7m	0.25m	0.12m
611	Construction cut for [609]: vertical, flat base. No finds	7.7m	0.25m	0.35m
612	Wider brick footing: red brick pad. Perhaps end rather than party wall. Continues with 609.	1m	1.3m	0.12m
613	Fill of tree bowl [614]: dark brown organic sandy clay	1.15m	1.5m	0.12m
614	Cut of tree bowl: irregular and oval. Filled by (613)	1.15m	1.5m	0.12m
615	Fill of tree bowl [614]: dark brown organic sandy clay	1.85m	0.6m	0.22m
616	Cut of tree bowl: irregular and oval. Filled by (613)	1.85m	0.6m	0.22m
617	Alluvial clay: yellowish brown silty clay. No inclusions	16m	1.8m	0.19m
618	Natural clay: bluish / yellowish brown clay. No inclusions	19.8m	1.8m	N.F.E.

Trench 7

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
701	Crush / demolition layer: hardcore, grey silt, CBM	10m	1.8m	0.1m
702	Fill of modern intrusion [703]: uncompacted dark brown silty clay. C. 40% CBM.	1.4m	1.3m	>0.78m
703	Cut of modern intrusion: straight edged. Filled by (702)	1.4m	1.3m	>0.78m
704	Fill of drain [705]: 20mm ceramic drain within a brown mottled silty clay fill	10m	0.41m	>0.48m
705	Cut for drain: linear, vertical edges. Filled by (704)	10m	0.41m	>0.48m
706	Mixed demolition layer: dark brown, sandy clay with CBM and c 10% gravel inclusions	10m	1.8m	0.23m
707	Buried topsoil: very dark brown silty clay with occasional CBM, TPW, gravel and oyster inclusions.	10m	1.8m	0.19m
708	Alluvial clay: yellowish brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks	10m	1.8m	0.16m
709	Alluvial clay: pale blueish yellow clay	10m	1.8m	0.09m
710	Natural clay: yellowish brown clay	10m	1.8m	N.F.E.

Trench 8

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
801	Crush / demolition: loosely compacted building material with light grey silty clay sand	18m	1.8m	0.24m
802	Made ground: dark brown sandy clay with occ CBM, building material and gravel. Fill of 803	18m	1.8m	<0.61m

803	Cut of modern intrusion: undulating cut. Cuts 804 randomly	18m	1.8m	<0.61m
804	Alluvial clay: mottled light greyish brown / grey silty clay	Patchy	Patchy	0.36m
805	Natural clay: yellowish brown clay. No intrusions	18m	1.8m	>0.05m
806	Fill of modern intrusion: Dark brown sandy clay in rubble	2m	0.5m	>0.75m
807	Cut of modern intrusion: straight edged cut	2m	0.5m	>0.75m
808	Fill of modern intrusion: Dark brown sandy clay in rubble	2m	1m	>0.75m
809	Cut of modern intrusion: straight edged cut	2m	1m	>0.75m
810	Fill of drain [812]	1.8m	0.8m	0.4m
811	Red brick (slightly frogged, 230mm x 105mm x 67mm) drain	1.8m	0.75m	0.3m
812	Cut for drain [811]: vertical edges, base unseen	0.8m	1.2m	0.35m
813	Fill of drain: yellowish brown sandy silt	1m	0.56m	0.11m
814	Collapsed drain deposit: sticky pale greyish brown clay with part of collapsed structure	1.8m	0.6m	0.20m
815	Possible garden soil / buried topsoil: dark brown silty clay, v. occ gravel and charcoal flecks at NE end of trench	6m	1.8m	0.22m

Trench 9

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
901	Demolition layer: Dark brown loose sandy clay with CBM fragments	10.5m	1.8m	0.05 – 0.25m
902	Fill: Dark brown / black compact clay with CBM	10.5m	1.8m	0.3 – 0.4m
903	Compact olive clay	10.5m	1.8m	0.28m
904	Yellow / orange compact clay	10.5m	1.8m	0.18m
905	Yellow / orange compact clay	4.65m	1.8m	0.18m
906	Fill of ditch [911]: compact grey / yellow clay with charcoal staining	7.4m	1.8m	0.35m
907	Dark grey / black charcoal stained clay	6.9m	1.8m	0.16m
908	Grey brown sandy clay with CBM inclusions	9.5m	1.8m	0.95m
909	Fill of rubbish pit [912]: Dark brown loose sandy clay with CBM	5m	1.8m	0.57m
910	Fill of rubbish pit [912]: Dark brown sandy silt with CBM and 19 th century ceramic inclusions	4.85m	1.8m	0.45m
911	Cut of ditch	7.4m	1.8m	0.16m
912	Cut of 19 th century pit	5m	1.8m	0.57m

Trench 10

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
1001	Crush / demolition deposit: loosely compacted hardcore and sandy grey silt	10m	1.8m	0.11m
1002	Levelling deposit: Dark brown silty clay, with occasional gravel and CBM fragment inclusions	1m	0.6m	0.08m
1003	Infill of [1004]: brownish yellow clay. Very clean, no inclusions	0.69m	0.1m	0.7m
1004	Brick structure: soft red brick (235mm x 100mm x 65mm) no mortar, tapering brick chamber, brick base – top damaged	0.86m	0.2m	0.76m
1005	Construction cut for [1004]: tapering cut with flat base, circular in plan: holds 1004	0.66m	0.2m	0.76m
1006	Buried topsoil: dark brown silty clay, occasional gravel, CBM, oyster fragments	10m	1.8m	0.28m
1007	Alluvial clay: yellowish brown silty clay. No inclusions.	10m	1.8m	0.19m
1008	Alluvial clay: pale greyish yellow silty clay. No inclusions	10m	1.8m	0.25m
1009	Natural clay: yellowish brown clay. No inclusions	10m	1.8m	N.F.E.

Watching Brief

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
1101	Concrete slab	3.5m	4m	0.2m
1102	Base course for concrete slab: crushed brick in yellow sandy matrix	3.5m	4m	0.15m
1103	Made ground: dark grey / black clay silt with CBM	3.5m	4m	0.4m
1104	Natural: Orange brown compact clay silt	3.5m	4m	1.25m
1105	Natural: Orange yellow in medium compaction sand	3.5m	4m	0.6m
1106	Natural: Mid brown clay silt	3.5m	4m	0.5m

Appendix B – Finds assessment

The Pottery

by Lucy Whittingham

Methodology

An assemblage of 30 sherds from 22 vessels (0.6 kg) has been examined for this report, all of which are post-medieval in date. The pottery has been quantified using sherd count, weight (g) and estimated number of vessels (ENV) and recorded on an Excel spreadsheet conforming to the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) deposition standards and will form part of the site archive under the sitecode SVN15. A spotdate has been calculated on the fabrics present in each context and applied to the stratigraphic phasing to corroborate the chronological sequence.

The pottery is relatively poorly preserved in small fragments and mostly of a domestic nature representing waste from household rubbish/clearance.

Post-medieval assemblage

All of the pottery collected from this site is of a late post-medieval date and associated primarily with contexts (216), (615), (813) and (910). Fragments of Transfer-printed ware, English Porcelain and English Stoneware bottles are all associated with these contexts and date from the mid 19th to early 20th century. Two sherds of abraded post-medieval coarse red earthenware are from a tradition which started earlier in post-medieval London but here are probably still contemporary in this assemblage. The assemblage is summarised in Table 1.

Context	Sherd no	ENV	Weight (g)	Spot date
216	17	10	263	1820–1900
615	8	7	265	1830–1900
813	4	4	13	1830–1900
910	1	1	38	1807–1900
Total	30	22	579	

Table 1 Pottery sherd count and weight

These mid 19th to early 20th-century assemblages are characterized by English industrially-made finewares such as Transfer-printed ware (TPW2, 1807–1900), English stonewares (ENGS, 1830–1900) bottles and English Porcelain (ENPO, 1780–1900) plates with applied blue sprig decoration. The transfer-printed wares, which are common from 1807 onwards, include parts of dining sets such as soup plates, plates, serving tureens and bowls. These are most commonly decorated with blue transfer-printed landscape patterns including one with the stamp 'Eton College' on the reverse and some with willow pattern designs. Transfer-printed wares decorated in a flow blue style, of which there is one example in context (216) are a specific product produced from 1820s and particularly popular with the American market from the 1850s.

One example of an English Porcelain plate decorated with applied blue sprigs is a typical Staffordshire product dating from the late 18th to 19th century. Brown English Stoneware bottles for carbonated drinks or ginger beer are represented by two vessels in this assemblage and are common from the mid 19th century onwards. Two fragments of post-medieval red earthenware are more likely London products of a long-lasting local earthenware tradition producing utilitarian vessels for kitchen preparation and domestic vessels. One of these sherds is from an unglazed flowerpot and the other a lead glazed sherd from a utilitarian bowl or kitchen vessel.

Potential and significance

The pottery assemblage is small and generally dated as mid 19th to early 20th-century, c. 1830–1900. With the exception of one sherd which is from a flowerpot all of the pottery is domestic and associated probably with household waste. The assemblage is of little significance other than as a dating tool to confirm the stratigraphic sequence of deposits on site. As these do not form a significant part of the site archive the material is recommended for discard and the paper record to be kept with the site archive.

Recommendations

The pottery assemblage as a whole is of little significance other than to provide a chronological framework for the site, and no further work is recommended as necessary.

Recommendation for illustration

None.

Conservation requirements

None.

Appendix C - Oasis Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-229880

Project details

Project name Sylvan Grove, London Borough of Southwark

Short description of the project The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 10 trenches. The stratigraphic sequence was generally consistent across the site; the earliest deposit was natural; a yellow brown clay and gravel recorded between 0.14 - 1.29m OD. This was generally overlain by an alluvial clay and a buried topsoil horizon. A series of brick structures relating to the 19th century development of the land (for residential use) and subsequent 20th century reclamation was observed. No archaeological finds or features pre-dating the 19th century were present. As such no further work is recommended.

Project dates Start: 10-11-2015 End: 20-01-2016

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any project codes associated reference 33116 - Contracting Unit No.

Any project codes associated reference SVN15 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices

Monument type NONE None

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK Sylvan Grove

Postcode SE15 1PD

Study area 2100 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 534992 177565 50.938219281893 0.184965819713 50 56 17 N 000 11 05 E Point

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project originator brief Buxton Contractors Limited

Project originator design Buxton Contractors Limited

Project director/manager AOC Archaeology Group

Project supervisor AOC Archaeology Group

Project archives

Physical recipient Archive LAARC

Digital recipient Archive LAARC

Paper recipient Archive LAARC

Entered by Helen MacQuarrie (Helen.macquarrie@aocarchaeology.com)

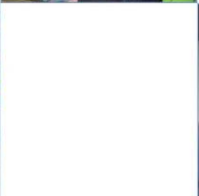
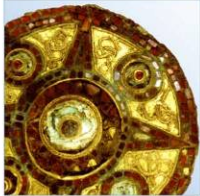
Entered on 1 February 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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